FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES

-New York city has now forty people's party clubs all having large mem-

-It is now a crime in France for an employer to compel an employe to with draw from a labor organization.

—In Indianapolis 549 persons own more than half the wealth of the entire city, while 38,000 taxpayers own the

Republicans protect labor on paper, ey protect monopolies with bullets and bayonets. The latter kind profraud.-Jeffersonian.

-According to the last census, in twenty of the larger cities in the country, 17,427 women, who are working for a living, were questioned by govern-They represent 342 vocations and their average wages were found to be \$5.51 per week.

RAIL ROAD EMPLOYES.

Note For Government Ownership and Operation is a Vote in Their Own Best Interests.

The question as to which of the political parties shall gain the votes of the employes of the great railroad corporations of the country, and especially of this state, is just now exciting some comment, and a good many things are being said for the purpose of influencing this very important class of tollers in statement that the object of our doctrines upon that question have in view the advancement of the interests of the tects-from the operation of law and of farmers only, and that our ideas of gov-The former is a sham and a ernment ownership and control of these great thoroughfares is to build up the agricultural interests to the detriment and at the cost of employes of those corporations, as a result of reduction of rates which must in turn necessitate a reduction of employe's wages.

The fallacy of this position is plain, when it is remembered that government traveling and shipping public but of inployes as well.

It would also seem that under such a system the incentive to honest and efficient work would take the place of much of the "devil-may-care" methods of the present system, for then those enlisted in the public service would be fairly freed from the thought that "today I have work, to-morrow I may have none," and an employe might safely count that so long as he faithfully renone way and another. On the part of those who oppose the doctrines of the people's party, is brought forward the of employees or against reduction of wages, would become things of the past, and every honest, faithful employe in such service, who is willing for sure and fair pay to give in return his reasonable and full energies, could safely count upon permanent employment and upon such honorable promotion as his efforts merited.

No worthy laborer need fear a reduction of wages under such an ar-

"As a matter of fact, however, to support the "As a matter of fact, however, to support the people's party under the belief that it is a habor party, is to act under a misapprehension. It is not and cannot, in the nature of its makeup, be a labor party, or even, one in which the wage-workers will find a haven. Composed, as the people's party is, mainly of employing farmers, without my recard to the interests of the employed farmers of the country districts, or the mechanics and laborers of the industrial centers, there must of mecsative to a divergence of

We declare, therefore:

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall day then any other class. Let the trades unions permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all heaves for the salvation of the re-

READ AND REFLECT. Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any one will not work neither shall be eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their ene-mies are identical—Nat. Platform People's Party.

The nopulist or people's party is comp phored farmers of the country districts, or the mechanics and laborers of the industrial centers, there must of necessity be a divergence of purposes, methods, and interests."—Samuel Gompers.

We declare, therefore:

We declare, therefore:

First—That the union of the labor forces of feware mechanics and almost the only one of the country of the cou

labor will arise from the mass of this so-called labor party as will make those of the past seem feeble and puerile. J. Kansas Morgan, Editor Neodesha (Kan.) Register.

Average wages of all wage-workers in the United States, as per United States census 1880, 8116 a year. Average wages of all wage workers (including dilled labor) in 1867 in manufacturing indus-

tries of Massachusetts was 1366.89 out of which must come rout, food and fuel.

Average wages of rullroad section hands is 526.59 a year, out of which must come board,

lodging and washing Average wages of farm, laborers is \$180 in addition to board, lodging and washing, which is higher wages than is realized by any other class



THE DECOY DUCKS. Will They Be Able to Divide Labor Against Itself?

It is idle to talk of the interests of | the employes ought to have the sympa- | ploye is captured, he will wake up from the railways and the farmers as being thy of all the newspapers of the counantagouistic. It is idle to talk of the try, of all the honest politicians of both railway employes, when organizing for their own political protection, as arraying themselves against the agricultural classes. They are "arraying them-selves" only against a few pestiferous demagogues, who are less harmful to the farmers than they are to the railway employe. These gentlemen, whom mission. But it may be said, if rallroad Mr. Steadman addresses as "Ye of few socks and small understanding" (we railroad corporations in shaping legiswish he had said "small undercloth-ing"), are become a burden on the pros-cost that they are in league with the perity of the land, and in worki

try, of all the honest politicians of both parties, of all wage-workers, of all business men and, not least, of the farmers themselves.—Railway Age.

The Magazine cannot be induced to enter a political campaign, nor to indi-cate with what party a railroad employe should affiliate. Such is not its employes choose to take the side of the of lows recently defeated Campbell- by what plausible pleadings the em- zine.

his dreamings to find that his rights are gone.

The organization of railroad clubs has in view the votes and influence of railroad employes to "down" all legis lation looking to the control of railroads by the states which have granted them their charters. It would be far better for railroad employes to reserve their power for the enforcement of such legislation as is of vital importance to them. Railroad employes can, we think, with prudence, remember that if they antagonize the dominant party in a legislature, that that party will antag foes of organized labor the legislature, that that party win antagdefeat them—as the railway employes country has produced. It matters not nature.—Locomotive Firemen's Maga-

-A man coins himself into labor; turns his day, his strength, his thought. his affections into some product which remains as the visible sign of his power; and to protect that, to secure that to him, to secure his past self to his future self, is the object of all government. There is no interest in any country so imperative as that of labor.-Ralph

Waldo Emerson -The Knights of Labor have fought convict contract labor and Pinkertonism for twenty-one years in the halls of congress and the legislatures of various states. Few trades unions would join them in their legislative efforts. The fruits of these systems are now seen in the bloodshed and carnage of 1892. Will the American workman ever learn to use the ballot?-Baltimore Critic.

Don't be deluded by the time-worn chestnut that a vote for Weaver and to need argument for its refutation or Field is a vote thrown away. neither of the old parties stands for But whatever may be the intention of anything that will benefit the common | the party in promulgating that doctrine people, a vote for either Harrison or Cleveland is a vote thrown away. When- employe is, would the adoption of such ever you vote with a gauge that is only policy injuriously affect his interests after office and plunder, your vote is and his wages or would it benefit him worse than thrown away.—Iowa New and his interests?

tions both of Alabama and Arkansas are give to producers and manufacturers in overwhelming. The democrats sneer-ingly say: "What are you going to do about it?" The republicans refuse to ucts of their labor at actual cost, and publish the facts lest the people of the north should find out how many good ployes or wage earners must be smong and true men there are in the south. Once this state of affairs would have of such an arrangement. At least as called out all the fiery invective of many employes would be required as every republican paper in the land, but to-day they are dumb. They are muzsold out to the plutocrats.-Nonconformist.

Six weeks before the Buffalo strike the New York Central road, which carploys only non-union switchmen, gave otice of an increase in the hours of committee called upon Assistant Superintendent Rossiter, and this is what he said to the men who helped the company to defeat the Knights of Labor two years ago: "If you are union men beds, bridges and tracks would be put go and get your pay and get out; if you and kept in the best condition possible are not union men, and intend to act the part of union men, get your pay and get out anyway."—Kansas City Midiand Mechanic.

ownership puts the corporations as employers entirely out of the case, and consequently does away with their power to reduce wages of employes al-together, leaving the question of employment and wages between the gov-ernment (the whole people) on the one

the other.

That the objects of the people's party is to reduce the pay of any useful labor er in any of the avocations of beneficial industry, needs scarcely to be denied, for the reason that the masses composing its ranks belong to the laboring classes of our country, and that they should for a moment desire the crystallization of a policy into law that would hinder or in any way cripple any one engaged in a like useful and necessary branch of industry is too preposterous As even a denial, to call it in question. the question that most concerns the

Government ownership and control The evidences of fraud in the elec- of the means of transportation, would surely no one can fall to see that emthe first and most certain beneficiaries operatives under government ownership and control as under the present system, and it seems quite safe to say that a vastly increased number of oper atives and employes will be required, first, because of the United States eight-hour law, and, second, because of the fact that all public works and enlabor and a reduction in wages. A terprises either under state or national control are, as a rule, executed in the fullest and best manner known to such

This being true, it follows that road-

It means the overthrow of the system by which the few magnates are enabled to roll in luxury and ride in pomp and splendor at the expense of honest toil ers; it means the government meeting and discharging one of its most impor-tant functions and duties to the people side and those seeking employment on it means increased prosperity to the producer, the mechanic, the manufact urer, the traveler and to the toilers of

our country. our country.

Can any employe object to such a con summation as this? Come, then, men join your voices, your votes and you influence with those whose purpose is the elevation of laborers in every de partment of useful industry to that station to which, by virtue of their in dispensable importance to society they are entitled.—H. A. White, in Kansas Commoner.

AN ABSURDITY.

An Old Party Organ's Wild Assertion: About the Wages of Workingmen. The Topeka Capital says the average wages for laboring men in this country is over \$19 per week. On May 14, 1888, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, republic an member of congress from Ohio, in a speech in the house of representatives

and laborers in the	come of med following cit
	Barry Williams 100
Cincinnati	\$238 00
AACWELL, MINES.	994 (95
NAMES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	494 00
Richmond, Va	801 00
Augusta, Ga	224 00
Littleville the	207.00
Louisville, Ky	334 00

The speech was made in defense of pro-tection, and it is not likely that Mr Butterworth would have placed the

general average of wages is over \$15 per week, a few men are drawing enormous salaries. The Capital has no doubt figured in the \$25,000 per year railroad presidents and other high priced "working men" like H. C Frick If the Capital has told the truth it only and constructed of the best material proves what the populists have beer obtainable, thus requiring more laborers and insuring greater safety to life, are getting more than their sharelimb and property, not only of the

RECIPROCITY.

The Showing Made By the Treasury Re-ports For July—It Does Not Reciprocate Worth a Cent.

The course of the trade of the United

States with those of the countries with which reciprocity treatles have been negotiated, is a curiosity which it is difficult to understand. these countries our trade has actually decreased since the removal of the obstacles to trade by the reduction or removal of the import duties in both this country and those with which we have the treaties, while in the case of others of these countries there is no proper relation between the effects upon imports and exports.

The treasury report for July shows for the twelve months ended July 31 1892, as compared with the corresponding period one year previously, that we increased our imports from Brazil by the sum of \$08,259,361 worth, and for the same period increased our exports rangement. Fair and sure pay would to Brazil by only \$2,600,633 worth. For the guaranteed to every faithful emthe former period the balance of trade with Brazil was against us to the amount of \$46,915,556, while for the latter period this adverse balance has swelled to \$112,574,274.

The report for Caba is for eleven months. The United States increased her sales to that country during these eleven months by \$6,441,575 over the corresponding eleven months before reciprocity, and has increased her purchases from that country by \$11,924,464. During the period when we had no reci-procity, the balance of trade against this country in favor of Cuba was \$49,-794,162. Under reciprocity this adverse balance has increased to \$55,277,151 for the corresponding period.

With Puerto Rico, fortune has, in a small way, favored reciprocity. Thus, for the eleven months of reciprocity, we have increased our imports from that country by only \$193,310, while we have increased our exports to that country by \$556,670, and have reduced the adverse balance from \$1,032,060 without reciprocity to \$668,700 with reciprocity.

In the case of British West Indies, reciprocity has been in effect for six months. Both imports and exports have decreased as compared with the torresponding period last year, and the balance of trade which was formerly \$5,960,729 has been reduced to \$4.678.

With Salvador, our experience under reciprocity has been even more sad. During the six months period we have increased our imports by \$848,339 and have decreased our exports by \$29,620, increasing the adverse balance of trade from \$830,492 for six months without reciprocity, to \$1,698,251 for the corresponding period with reciprocity.

Our trade with British Guiana has diminished on both sides, the imports having declined from \$1,449,443 for the six months ended July 31, 1891, to \$572,656 for the corresponding period of 1892, and our exports to that country for the corresponding period have de-elined from \$578,804 to \$577,858, changing an adverse balance of trade to a balance in our favor.

In the cases of Guatamala and of Austro-Hungary, we have slightly decreased our imports and have increased our exports about the some amount, but have left still a balance against us in both cases

The aggregate showing is that our exports to the reciprocity countries have been somewhat increased, but, as in the former showings summarized in these columns, this increase has been at the expense of greatly increased imports

from these countries and a much larger

balance of trade with them. These results are doubtless disap-pointing to both the advocates and the opponents of the McKinley law. T dorsement, while to the opponents it i substant: largument against free trad apparently indicating that, with mats on both sides free, America traders are not sharp enough to sell dollars' worth of goods without buyin several dollars' worth, and thus creating a debt to be paid in gold.—Kansa Farmer.

DEMOCRATIC SAUCE.

Good For the Goose, Good For the Good

-Federal Control of Elections in 181
By Order of Grover Cleveland. The following official orders issue under Cleveland's administration wi

explain themselves: THE EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MASSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1883 5

Hos. A. H. Garland, Attorney-General

Daas Sir: You are hereby requested to take
general charge and direction of the execution
of the statutes of the United States touchin
the appointments of supervisors of elections
and special deputy marshals, and the perform
since of their duties, and their compensation, a
far as these subjects are by the constitution
and laws under the supervision and control of
the oxecutive branch of the government.

Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE ATTORNET-GENERAL'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1888, F To S. F. Wilson, United States Marshal, Nasi

The Topeka Capital says the average rages for laboring men in this country sover \$19\$ per week. On May 14, 1888, Ion. Benjamin Batterworth, republic in member of congress from Ohio, in a peech in the house of representatives gave the average income of mechanics and laborers in the following cities:

| Per Fear. Per Heet States of the president directing the automate ind laborers in the following cities:
| Per Fear. Per Heet States of the provision of the states of the provision of the congressional election in November next, your strength of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your deather than the president of the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of tilles and their compensation of supervisors, at the congressional deputy marshals the performance of their dutes and their compensation of supervisors,

time free from an unnecessary display of au-thority.

It is not expected that supervisors and depa-ty marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. Within this time all case be done, it is thought, that ought to be. You need vigilant men, who are conscientious workers, and no others.

others.

Before payment each deputy and supervisor will present to you his commission, oath, and badge of office, with an affidavit that he is the person to whom the commission was issued, that he performed the days' service as charged,

which will be annexed by you to the pay roll as others for its adjustm ould also be known to you the

Upon payment being completed the counts should be approved by the court and for-warded to this department for action under the executive order mentioned. Very respectfully, A. H. GARLAND, Attorney-General.

INSTRUCTIONS INSUED.

NASHVILLE Trun, Nov. 6 1885.
The deputy United Stafes marshals appoints by me to attend at various voting precints and wards in Davidson county and in Nashville will carefully observe the following general instruc-

tions—
It will be your duty to attend at the polls in
the district, precincis or wards for which you
are appointed during the election on to morrow,
the 6th, and to aid and assist the supervisors of
the election, if required thereto by them, in the
verification of the lists of persons legally vot-

It will be your duty to keep the peace and to support and protect the supervisors of election at your respective voting places in the legal discharge of their duties.

It will be your duty to preserve order at the poils and to prevent fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent or illegal conduct on the part of we resolute to the part of my officer of election. Every qualified voter has the right to cast me ballot in the civil district or ward in which.

one cancer in the even district or ward in which he resides and no more and at no other place, and no one has the right to prevent him from thus voting, either by threats, meanee or otherwise. Legitimate argument and personation are proper to induce voters to vote for one or another class of capilidates. All obstructions or businesses of capilidates. hindrances by one person or set of persons, in terposed in the way of another person or set of persons voting as their choice diotates is a viopersons voting as their enoise atomies is a vio-lation of law. And any person or persons guilty of this offense in your presence you will arrest at once without warrant; you will arrest no persons without a warrant therefor properly form out unless the persons commit a viola sworn out unless the persons commit a viola-tion of law in your presence or in the presence of supervisors, who in that event will have to report and identify the party to you. If any resist or attempt to intimidate you in the dis-charge of your duties or attempt to intimidate the supervisors in the discharge of their duties,

you are authorized to arrest them.
Your daties will continue until the polls are closed and the votes are counted out and properly certified. As United States officials you will have nothing to do with the legitimate efforts of the respective party workers to get votes for their candidates. As citizens you are coulded to yote your choice and to use levil. means to induce and a citizens you are entitled to rote your choice and to use legal means to induce others to do so, but no others. All persons arrested by you, either with or without a warrant, in the line of your duties as herein indicated, you will immediately carry before United States Commissioner and Chief pervisor H. M. Doak, at the custom be Nashville, giving them, however, if they have not done so and are entitled to, a chance to

oce.
You ≠ill each wear a badge on the lapel of our cost having thereon the letters "Deputy Juited States Marshal."

The duties above enumerated, and all others incident to your position during your election can and must be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen and in a manner that shall be firm and at the same time free from an intermedding display of authority.

I have appointed you believing that you will be conscioutions in the performance of your duties, and I shall expect and exact conduct and deportment in conformity with the belief.

S. F. WILSON, U. S. Marshall Middle Dist. Tenn. Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General Garland did, through United States Marshal Frank Wilson, appoint United States marshals in great numbers to guard the ballot box and prevent fraud at the election in Davidson and other counties, in 1888, without a single protest from democrats or democratic pa pers. But now, for political purposes, they raise a terrible howl because people's party men apply under existing laws for a democratic judge to select our own citizens from different political bar test to prevent fraud at the ballot box. Gentlemen, defend Mr. Cleve-land's action before you jump on the people's party.—Nashville (Tenn.) people's part Weekly Toiler.

THE VOTE

How Arkansas Voted at the Recent Elec-The Little Rock Farmer gives the following tabulated statement of the re-

cent vote in that state;

nahan, P	lipple, R	ison, Pro
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1,000		- 41
m		11
1,458	690	3
37	199 255	22
434	747	51
329	411	- 2
560	103	11
179	27:	1
231	351	- 3
788	289	. 11
558 859		20
. 000		21
193	377	i i
1249		22
452	450	11
1,4.2	227	25
246	376	12
410		11
130		- 2
710		3
2.9	1,014	15
395	1,014	- 1
. 50x		
E,296	BIT	28
353	246	- 2
18		1 22
60	1,341	- 4
541 82	458	. 2
278		
425	1,108	11
425 718	333	2
195	763	11
109		32
69	340	1
294 172		- 11
165	40 40	11
1223		14
1,338	INI	11
479	72	- 7
. 347	1,001	1
001	47	- 3
49	168	1.3
741	84	- 3
604 99	396 514	H
589	1,291	13
101	244	96
256	351	11
674	62	7
112	THE	11
899 154	1,036	56
294 5k:	119	14
371	705	11
147	116	
450	77	13
1,792	310	- 34
63	1,000	18
1,379	1,011	43
236	452	155
90 cm	-	
	1,797 63 1,379 236 29,611	452 196 1,797 310 43 1,000 1,379 1,011 236 452 19,961 31,672 Desha

Six counties, to-wit: Desha, Lee.

Little River, Newton, Ounchita und

-The people's party rally at Wichita

on September 13 was a hummer. By actual count there were 7,886 persons

in the procession and 1,577 vehicles. Two hundred union veterans on horse

on horseback bore the motto: "We are

crowd on the ground was estimated at 18,000. Lewelling, Simpson, Harris and others spoke, and the enthusiasm was

slaves to the G. O. P., no longer."

Two hundred colored farmers

Scott not reported.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Spite of Fraud the Count Shows 30,000 Populist Votes-Weaver Will Carry the State in November.

The Little Rock Parmer publishes eports from sixty-eight counties in Arkansas. The counties will give in the state some 30,000 votes to the people's ticket, 22,000 to republicans about 90,000 to democrats. The Farmer also publishes two communications upon the late election. The first is fro W. J. Holder, of Conway county, and is as follows:

"On the 5th day of September the fair goddess of liberty was brutally outraged in the county of Conway and the all-absorbing question now is how shall society deal with the brutal assailants? A ticket supported by about 2,400 American citizens has been counted out by the hired henchmen of about twelve or thirteen hundred men who call themselves democrats. This is not a surprise to us, for it is only a logical outcome of the infamous Ar-kansas force bill, coupled with the locseness and corruption of democratic morals. We aim to contest the elec-tion. But the so-called democrats boast that we will have to contest before their own party and they will certainly beat us there. Shades of Jefferson! is this democracy? Our principal trouble now is to keep the human wave still until we can test the honesty of their so-called democratic courts. an agony of suspense here unknown before in the history of this county. A great many of the people are about in the frame of mind that Patrick Henry was when he uttered those oft repeated words 'give me liberty or give me death.' Our trust is in God and the people. We have little faith in a government that is bolstered up by bribery. perjury and oppression. But we feel sure of one thing, that is all honest democrats will now quit that party in this county. You will likely hear from Conway county again."

The other communication is from a Clark county correspondent, and reads: "Our election has come and gone and a willful disregard of law has been the order in places. The democrats by skillful manipulation of the election machinery have politically killed a large number of our people—putting off the time of reform far into the future. We must reform the ballot before any other reform is possible. The overbalanced power of the democrats must be annihilated and we must demand a people's party man on every county and township election board in the state where we have an organization. The central power has done its dirt in the appointment of county commission-

Where these

ers.

go to adding to the pile of dirt we must petition; petition failing we must do the best we can. And I can see no good in putting up with appointments that jeopardize the counting of our ballots. election law is upon us. The demo-crats interpret it to suit partisan ends. There is no redress in the courts so far as I know. We have no chance for the legislature under the operation of the law, so there is but one thing to do, and we must understand each other at this point. The intent to defraud is on the face of most of the appointments. Evidence of like nature would criminate a man in any court. It's a man with a drawn shotgun after you. the question with us is this: Will we wait until the gun is fired and we are hurt before we holler? Will we, like cowards, like sneak dogs, skulk and crouch and make no resistance. There's an unwritten law, the peer of any that Wh Wh is written, which demands and acthe craven, cowardly county commissioner who will not recognize this law in the appointment of a boy we punished such treatment on every playground without recourse to court or jury. Let the people of every county where fair play has not been ac corded make a formal demand on the county board for fair representation. Let us do so forthwith, that we may have smooth running machinery in the next election. One judge and one clerk nominated by the local organization is an absolute necessity. The democrats in the south for years have been invit-ing a republican force bill. The party in Arkansas is inviting anything from Guiteauism up to mobism. They are welcome to the government of the state, of every county and township honestly secured, but our votes must be correctly

HOW IT WORKS.

A Practical Illustration of the Workings of the Initiative and Referender The people of Pittsburg have just had a practical illustration of what is meant by the new political terms, the initiative and refere

When they signed a petition to the city council commanding that body to frame and submit an ordinance granting \$20,000 to each of two railroads, that was an example of the initiative.

The council had no choice in the matter-they simply were compelled to act as commanded in the putition.

It will be noticed, they could not ennet the ordinance in question—only prepare and submit it. This they did. The ordinance thus prepared was referred to the voters, and on Tuesday the people voted on the proposition contained in the ordinance. This is the

referendum. In Switzerland all laws are referred to the people for their approval or rejection. The citizens may by petition initiate any law, just as the citizens of Pittsburg took the initial in the rail-

road bond proposition.

The application of the referendum to all laws, and the right to initiate action on any law, makes Switzerland the most democratic government in the world to-day. The people's party favor their adoption in the United States.— Pittsburg Kansan.

The People—"Why do you oppose free silver?" Tennessee Politician—"Why, my poor deladed brethren, you're honest in your opinions, but you don't look at the reason of the thing. Our reasons are logical and clear. Now listen. Why, because ah—er—because—why hurrah for Old Pete, and d—n the force bill."—Weekly Toller.